

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth
avenue.—ARABIAN SOFAS.BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—CAGLIOSTRO; OR, THE
SCARLET DESK.—BY MISS SARAH GILES.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth
av.—BOI CADETTE.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirtieth
and Forty-fourth streets.—AGNES.WOODS' MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—
EDUCATION FROM KING SING. Afternoon and Evening.THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 54 Broadway.—VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
DIAMONDS.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT. Afternoon and Evening.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth
street.—FUSIONISM AND GALATHEA.GERMAN THEATRE, Fourteenth st., near Third av.—
A DIPLÔME OF THE OLD SCHOOL.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
DIAMONDS.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner
6th av.—NIGRO MINSTRELS, ECKENRICH, & CO.720 BROADWAY, EMERSON'S MINSTRELS.—GRAND
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.WHITTE'S ATHLETIC, 285 Broadway.—NIGRO MIN-
STRELS, & CO.TORY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, & CO.ST. JAMES' THEATRE, corner of 28th st. and Broad-
way.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS IN FAIR, & CO.CHARLEY SHAY'S OPERA HOUSE, Thirty-fourth st.
and Third av.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.RAILEY'S GREAT CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, foot
of Houston street, East River.AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, Third av., between 63d
and 64th streets.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1872.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the
Herald."THE POPULAR VERDICT OF OCTOBER! THE
PROSPECT FOR NOVEMBER! HOW GOES
THE BATTLE IN THE EMPIRE STATE?"
LEADING EDITORIAL—SIXTH PAGE.SMOTHERING THE LIBERAL FIRE! INCREASING
REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA
AND OHIO: INDIANA STILL VERY
DOUBTFUL—THIRD PAGE.WHO SHALL BE MAYOR? THE COMMITTEE OF
SEVENTY AND TAMMANY CONSULTING—
TAMMANY'S JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS—
THIRD PAGE.JUBILATE! ENTHUSIASTIC MASS MEETING OF
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS: BUTLER'S AD-
DRESS—THIRD PAGE.LUCCA AS MARGUERITE—EUROPEAN CABLE
NEWS—SEVENTH PAGE.PEACE IN MEXICO—THE ELECTION NEWS IN
WASHINGTON—YOUNG MEN'S MUNICIPAL
REFORM MEETING—SEVENTH PAGE.THE SPORTS OF TURF AND FIELD! FINE CON-
TESTS AT GOSHEN: THE RACES AT
JEROME PARK—THE NATIONAL GAME
MAGNIFICENTLY EXPONDED—FOURTH
PAGE.CLEAVING THE WAVES! THE START FOR THE
CAPE MAY CHALLENGE CUP—AQUATIC—
FOURTH PAGE.FOUR INDICTMENTS AGAINST THE JERSEY
CITY CHIEF OF POLICE AND DETECTIVE
FOR BURGLARY—"BOSS" TWEED'S FOUR-
TENTH PAGE.THE JERSEY RIOT: COLL, THE MURDERED
IRISHMAN, EXHUMED: THE POST-MOR-
TEM—THE POLICE PARADE—THE INDEBI-
TATE CURSE—FOURTH PAGE.THE BEECHER QUADRICENTENARY—LITERARY
CHIT-CHAT—EIGHTH PAGE.THE FUNERAL OF THE "BEARS" WALL
STREET AND THE ELECTIONS: STOCKS
BUOYANT, GOING AND GOVERNMENTS DE-
CLINING—FIFTH PAGE.MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WESTERN
UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY—PROCEED-
INGS IN THE LEGAL TRIBUNALS—THE
KNIGHTS OF CARTRIDGE—FIFTH PAGE.THE SOUTHERN NEW YORK BAPTISTS—
REGISTRY OF CHANGES IN SHIPPING—
TENTH PAGE.THE "BULLS" IN WALL STREET went into
ecstasies of delight over the result of the
Pennsylvania election; and if the political
conversion hence to November is only as
thorough as that of the "bears" in the
stock market General Grant will have a
walk-over of it in the Presidential race. Gold
went down to 112½, or three per cent lower
than it sold only a week ago, and nearly as
low as it has been since last Winter.THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—A Russian Grand Duke has arrived in
the city of Constantine. What does it mean?
many persons are asking. It is the first visit
of the kind made by a Russian Prince since
the Crimean war. It seems to indicate peace.
Peace is the echo of the conference of the Em-
perors at Berlin. It is well that the Sultan
should be assured that the Berlin Conference
meant no harm to Turkey. All this is well;
but somehow our faith in princes is not great.
Friendly visits have too often preceded serious
war. What with the settlement of the Geneva
Court of Arbitration and the peaceful results
of the imperial conference, there is really some
good reason to hope that an era of peace has
dawned upon the world. This visit of the
Russian Prince to Constantinople is in good
time and in good taste.RECENT CHICAGO CELEBRATED YESTERDAY
the anniversary of its terrible fire, which hap-
pened just a year ago. The details of that
calamity are yet so fresh in the minds of the
people that the notes of thankfulness and
rejoicing over the new city rising from the
ashes of the old will be hailed all over
the world with a heartfelt sympathy for
the Queen of the West and her daunt-
less children. The magnificent building of
the new Chamber of Commerce was
thrown open with appropriate ceremonies;
the people appeared in their holiday habit,
and the journals of the city came out in new
and enlarged dresses also. This, indeed, is some-
thing to be grateful for. Civilization rushed
with one accord to the relief of the city in its
hour of agony; but the greatest triumph of all
for humanity is that which shows in the rising
structures on every side how nobly, deter-
minedly and undismayed the sufferers applied
the words of Longfellow:—
Trust not the future, however pleasant;
Let the dead past bury its dead;
Act, act in the living present—
Heart within and God overhead.The Popular Verdict of October—The
Prospect for November—How Goes
the Battle in the Empire State.We have before us the verdict of the people
from the October elections in the great central
States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and
in summing up the results hardly a doubt can
be entertained of the re-election of General
Grant in November for another Presidential
term. So far the local elections of the year
have indicated no losses to him since 1868.
New Hampshire, Connecticut, Oregon, North
Carolina, Vermont and Maine, and now Pen-
sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska and South
Carolina, have, each in its turn, pronounced
in favor of the administration, while on the
other hand only the State of Georgia has de-
clared against it.New Hampshire and Connecticut indicated
the solidity of the republican lines in the
East, Vermont and Maine confirmed it; North
Carolina, the first direct test of the strength of
the new opposition coalition, failed to develop
any material accessions to the democratic
party from the anti-Grant republicans in the
South, while in the results in Pennsylvania,
Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska we now perceive,
from these important elections of Tuesday last,
that in the central States and the West the
republican followers of Greeley and Brown
have failed to carry over to the reconstructed
democracy the popular balance of power. The
republican party, in short, from these October
elections of 1872, holds substantially the same
ground and the same advantages which it
commanded under General Grant after the
October elections of 1868, and so far the con-
sequences to Greeley and Brown in November
are foreshadowed in the defeat of Seymour
and Blair.Whatever the shortcomings or the mistakes
of General Grant in his great office, and not-
withstanding the desertions from him of such
conspicuous party leaders as Sumner, Trum-
bull, Greeley, Brown, Schurz, Fenton, Curtin
and McClure, the American people still grate-
fully remember the ineluctable services of the
great soldier who extinguished the Southern
rebellious confederacy and restored the Union;
and still remember, too, the condition of the
national treasury and its administration when
turned over to General Grant, and the practical
reforms and retrenchments which have fol-
lowed under his honest management. But
above all considerations, no doubt, which have
operated in General Grant's favor in these re-
cent elections is the consideration that while
the financial and business affairs of the coun-
try will suffer no disastrous shock or revulsion
from his re-election we do not know what might
be the consequences in 1873 of a political revo-
lution in 1872. In view of this impor-
tant matter of the financial and
business affairs of the country, the
question of a universal amnesty is eclipsed,
general as is the desire of the people to obliterate
all traces of the sectional animosities of
our civil war. Indeed, upon this question of
Southern reconciliation, if the good work has
been too long trifled with and delayed, the
fault lies more with Congress than with the
President, and we infer, in the popular estima-
tion, and hence the failure of the opposition
to make this reconciliation a ruling issue be-
fore the people.It is apparent, at all events, from the sug-
gestive figures of these October elections, that
hardly a doubt can be raised of the re-election
of General Grant in November. Nor can it be
questioned that these administration vic-
tories will exert a powerful influence upon
New York, in common with all the other
States of the Union. General Grant is strong
among the people of this State, and there are
good reasons for believing that he has been
rather gaining than losing ground from
recent events in this quarter. The re-
publican State ticket, headed by the popu-
lar names of General Dix and General
Robinson, strengthens the national ticket
of Grant and Wilson. But above all, the dis-
tractions and divisions among the democrats
of this city promise them anything but those
heavy majorities required to overcome the
republican strength of the rural districts. In
1868, under the imperial sway of the old Tam-
many Ring, with its unlimited command of
money, the democracy of this city rolled up
the startling majority of some sixty thousand
for Seymour and close upon seventy thousand
for Hoffman, whereby Seymour secured the
Presidential Electors of the State by ten thou-
sand, and Hoffman was elected Governor by
twenty thousand majority.Now, is there any prospect for a metropoli-
tan democratic majority on the Presidential
or State ticket of seventy, sixty, or fifty thou-
sand in the coming November? Tammany
has been reconstructed on the basis of reform;
Tammany professes a repudiation of Tweed
and all his ring confederates and all their
works; Tammany claims to be a
reform organization, and yet Tammany in
his preliminary movements for these ap-
proaching elections is evidently falling back
into her old ways. Had Tammany boldly
and bravely entered the field for reform with
William Butler Duncan as her candidate for
Mayor, and had she consistently followed up
this reform nomination by others on her city
tickets, known of all men as honest and fear-
less reformers, she might have fused around
her city candidates the rank and file,
with few exceptions, of all the anti-
Grant elements of the island. But Tam-
many halts upon the mayoralty, and
hedges to the back track on the judiciary, and
in other things she betrays the handiwork
of the scene-shifters of the old condemned Ring.What prospect, then, is there for a demo-
cratic majority in this city sufficient to weigh
down in November the majorities for Grant
and Dix from the interior, the northern,
western and southern counties of the State,
stimulated as the republicans everywhere will
be, and disheartened as the opposition forces
must be by these October elections? We can
only answer that the prospect in New York
State is vastly improved in favor of Grant and
Dix, and that under all these distractions and
divisions among the democrats of the metropoli-
s, and from the suspicious proceedings of
Tammany, the city itself may be carried by
the reformers outside the Tammany organiza-
tion. Let us suppose that the reformers of
the Committee of Seventy and the Grant re-
publicans have united upon Havermay for
Mayor and an acceptable city list of reformers;
that the anti-Tammany democrats have nomi-
nated popular city candidates, headed by
O'Brien for Mayor, and that Tammany has a
list of candidates more in harmony with the
policy of Tweed than with the cause of reform.will it need a man with the gift of prophecy to
foretell the results of the election? The whirl-
wind of reform which swept over city and
State last November was a surprise to all par-
ties, but in this instance the same effects from
the same causes will be no surprise to any
party.The truth is that the republicans in con-
junction with the majority of the Commit-
tee of Seventy, and with democratic divi-
sion under O'Brien, count upon carrying the
city in November, while from the demoraliza-
tions of the opposition elements resulting
from these metropolitan discords these Octo-
ber elections, these Bourbon democrats and
other obstructions to Greeley and Brown, and
Cox and Kernan, the party of the national
administration now confidently count upon
carrying the State for Grant and Wilson, and
Dix and Tremain. And of all the discourag-
ing conditions of the situation, city and State,
to the opposition alliance, the doubtful posi-
tion of Tammany at this juncture is the
worst; and in attempting to serve two mas-
ters, or to sit upon two stools—Tweed and
city reform—Tammany must fall to the ground.
The Empire State for November has become
doubtful, and New York city itself, through the
folly of Tammany, may be lost to the demo-
cratic party on the 6th of November.

The Fall Season of Italian Opera.

The new régime of Italian opera in this city
is not without the usual difficulties and short-
comings. It has given us one transcendent
artist in Pauline Lucca, and, on the whole, a
fair ensemble of artistic merit, besides some
improvement in scenery, the choruses and the
orchestra; but we shall not be satisfied till the
opera is raised to the same standard of excel-
lence in all respects that it has reached in the
first capitals of Europe. Our people are will-
ing and able to pay for that. This has been
shown in the liberal support they gave to opera
during the last season, when Nilsson was the
star, and the season that has just commenced,
with Lucca as the great attraction. Admitting
that we have not so many first or even second
rate artists to draw from as they have in Lon-
don, Paris, Berlin or St. Petersburg; that there
is considerable difficulty in inducing such ar-
tists to cross the Atlantic, and that when tempted
to come it is only by managers paying them
extravagantly for their services, still there are
valuable and attractive auxiliaries to operatic
performances that may be obtained at not so
great a cost. The orchestra, for example,
could be made better and the choruses be
improved. In some operas a strong and
effective chorus is so necessary that without it
the whole performance may become flat. This
defect has been complained of in the perform-
ance of "L'Africaine," notwithstanding the
superb singing and acting of Pauline Lucca.
Though we could hardly expect everything to
run smoothly and entirely satisfactorily the
first few nights of the season, for both the
orchestra and choruses have to become well
drilled, yet the public have a right to require
greater efficiency, and we hope the managers
will not disappoint expectation. Then, again,
some of the artists who take first or important
parts, except Lucca, have not been
careful enough with their voices. Making
every allowance for the effect of our capricious
climate at this season of the year, and upon
these strangers particularly, the public have
just reason to complain when these artists do
not avoid taking colds and sing hoarsely and
indifferently. When they do so the weight
of the performance falls upon the prima donna,
and however ably she may do her part, it is
unfair to her and unsatisfactory to the
audience. Another drawback to first rate
opera, as well as a great embarrassment to the
managers, is the interference of certain cliques
with the management. They have the absurd
pretension to dictate what shall or shall not
be performed and who shall or shall not per-
form. They even engage the Bohemians, who
are affiliated with them, to threaten and em-
barrass the managers. They forget that the
opera is for the public gratification and cul-
tivation in music and not merely to gratify
their conceit and pretensions. The season
has opened well, with the exceptions men-
tioned, is well supported by the people and
fashionable society, and promises to be a
brilliant one. We are always disposed to give
the greatest encouragement to this delightful
and refining amusement, and in pointing out
what improvements are needed we do so both
in the interest of the public and for the
benefit of the management. And here we
must give the managers due credit for abol-
ishing the *claque* and other kinds of clap-trap,
which heretofore was a nuisance, as well as
for suppressing the vast and indiscriminate
dead-head system. It is a good indication for
opera in the future when the managers are
resolved to let it stand upon its merits. In
Lucca they have all that could be desired in a
prima donna. She has real genius, has no
superior, if an equal, in the world, and both
her singing and acting are exquisite. Let us
have the orchestra and the choruses as good
as they can be made, a conscientious per-
formance by the other artists, and, if neces-
sary, a fresh supply of artists to aid those
already engaged, and the season cannot fail to
be successful and profitable.MR. LOWE ON THE GENEVA AWARD.—The
British Chancellor of the Exchequer was
recently complimented at Glasgow by a pre-
sentation of the freedom of the city. Of
course he made a speech. As this was close
upon the arbitrators' decision on the Alabama
claims he alluded to that subject, declaring he
had no doubt in the world that, as a mere
question of the law of nations, England was
not responsible for a penny of the claim, but,
as friends might who had quarrelled, the two
countries agreed together to establish certain
rules in adjusting the difficulty and named
certain men who were to apply those rules,
say who had been in the wrong and what
satisfaction should be made. He deprecated
the delivery of an adverse judgment by Chief
Justice Cockburn, thinking that when the
matter is decided all are bound to act on it
and none are justified in stirring up and
renewing the strong argument against the
American demand. The Chancellor advises
the prompt and cheerful payment of the
award without murmur or complaint. As he,
doubtless, speaks the sentiment of the gov-
ernment of which he is a member, it is prob-
able that, though the British public may read
with interest the editorials which abuse the
arbitrators for their decision and applaud the
Chief Justice for his obstinate dissent, the
sooner the fine is paid and the matter forgot-
ten the better will John Bull be pleased.

American Journalism in Europe.

The enterprise and go-ahead quality of
American journalism are rapidly bringing
about a change in the slower and less wide-
awake organs of Europe. While there is
manifested a disposition to resist the New
World innovations the logic of events is
proving too strong for even the most inveterate
prejudice. We see the staid and pretentious
English journals slyly adopting such unpar-
donable American inventions as "the inter-
view" while frowning upon the authors of the
innovation. Only a few years ago the respect-
able old women who preside over the London
dailies would have gone into convulsions had
any one had the temerity to propose such a
breach of old fogy etiquette as an interview;
but "nous avons changé tout cela," and the
English reporter nowadays seizes on every
possible opportunity to give the public the
benefit of that spicy transatlantic abomina-
tion. They have not, it is true,
yet acquired the *chic*, or Yankee
smartness of the American pressman, but in
their own dull way they have entered on the
path of progress. Among the English jour-
nals one only has had the manliness to ac-
knowledge the influence that American jour-
nalism and American thought are exercising
on the Old World newspaper; but then the
Daily Telegraph, as the most successful of all
the London papers, can well afford to make the
confession. Indeed, the success that has at-
tended its career is in no small degree due to
its having closely modelled itself on the Ameri-
can press.Perhaps the best example of the growing in-
fluence and importance of American jour-
nalism in Europe is furnished by the success of
the *American Register* in the capital of France.
Until a few years ago the only journal in the
English language published in Paris was the
English organ, the *Galignani*, which monopolized
the patronage of the English-speaking
people; but, in order to obtain a partial sup-
port from the French population, one-half the
paper was printed in the language of the coun-
try. From time to time efforts were made to es-
tablish an American paper, but the attempts had
in every instance before the appearance of the
American Register ended in failure. This was,
no doubt, in great part due to the inexperience
and want of training of those who undertook
to carry out the project. Of course the diffi-
culties to be surmounted were considerable,
and at first sight the results to be obtained,
even with success, seemed inadequate to the
labor involved in the undertaking. Matters
remained in this condition until the arrival in
Paris of Mr. Ryan, the present editor and pro-
prietary of the *American Register*. This gentle-
man had been connected with the *HERALD*,
and received a journalistic training while on
its staff that stood him in good stead when he
resolved to found an American organ which
should rival the long-established but some-
what slow *Galignani*. The undertaking was an
arduous one; but by dint of energy and a
display of rare journalistic ability Mr. Ryan
has succeeded in creating an organ of Ameri-
can opinion in Paris that not alone rivals but
already surpasses the English *Galignani* in all
the essentials of a good newspaper. Unlike its
rival the *Register* is wholly written in English
and relies for support on the English-speaking
population. While preserving the valuable
qualities of the American newspaper the *Regis-
ter* has been somewhat modified to suit the
habits of thought of the society for which it
is written. It has therefore adopted some of
the peculiarities of the French press, but this
very adaptability is the best test of the abili-
ty of the gentleman who controls its fortunes.
He is not one of those unprogressive people
who are unable to recognize that the chief
merit of a newspaper is in reflecting accu-
rately the state of society in which it exists.The tone of the paper is essentially Ameri-
can, and the freedom and ability with which
all subjects are treated place the *Register* in
the front rank of Parisian journalism. We
are proud of the success that has been won by
American energy and intelligence, and espe-
cially proud of Mr. Ryan as an old *attaché* of
the *HERALD*.When we consider that the *American Regis-
ter* yields little in the enterprise of its manage-
ment to the best class of New York dailies we
shall be able to form something like a correct
idea of the number and importance of the
American colony in Paris upon whom it must
rely for support. The attraction of Paris for
the transatlantic traveller seems to be irresis-
tible, and the growing popularity of European
travel promises to furnish a constant stream of
readers to an American paper in the French
capital. Mr. Ryan may, therefore, look for-
ward to reaping a rich harvest in the future
as the result of the enterprise and ability he
has displayed in founding and managing his
paper so far as to place it in a position where
it need fear no rivalry. Indeed we look forward
to the day when the *American Register* will
take the place of the *Galignani*, or at least so
dwarf the other, the older paper, that its im-
portance as an organ of the English-
speaking residents of Paris will be at an end.
The work already accomplished excites our
admiration, and we recognize in it signs of the
influence that the press literature of America
is destined to exert on the journalism of the
Old World. We cannot help wishing the
American Register, as the pioneer of New World
ideas, a brilliant and prosperous career in the
future.BRITISH CABINET CALCULATIONS FOR PARLIA-
MENT.—Premier Gladstone's call for the as-
sessment of a Cabinet Council in London dur-
ing the present week has, it is inferred, special
reference to the subject of the Geneva settle-
ment in the Alabama claims case, and the ef-
fect which the insertion of the sum awarded to
the United States in Chancellor Lowe's Budget
may have on the ministerial position in Parlia-
ment. This inference is probably correct. The
various matters which are in process of final
adjustment between England and America—
including the boundary survey for the running
of a line of demarcation between British North
America and the territory of the Union, sup-
plemental charges for the Mixed Commission
under the Treaty of Washington, the cost of the
San Juan boundary arbitration and a demand
for extra cash in connection with the Geneva
proceedings—will entail an extra and hitherto
unknown expense of \$680,000 on Her Majesty's
Treasury. Then there is the Alabama award.
The budget paper will thus require very care-
ful preparation, in order to make it balance
agreeably to the English people. Mr. Lowe is
an able financier, and Britain will be, very
likely, satisfied ultimately, on the principle
that "all's well that ends well."The Outstanding Polar Fleet—Value
of an Exploration Via Behring
Strait.The news given in another column from one
of the Arctic expeditions sent out from Ger-
many this year may throw a ray or two of
light over the past summer weather and ice con-
ditions that have recently prevailed in the high
North. The intelligence is from Hammerfest,
as late as the 24th of August, and briefly states
the facts of the rediscovery and examination
of King Carl's Land by Captain Altmann and
his experience of but little ice on the east
coast of Spitzbergen. The Swedes have
usually reported large ice formations on this
inhospitable coast, even in Summer, and from
Captain Altmann's experience it seems highly
probable the energy of Old Sol has been phe-
nomenal there this Summer, as well as in our
part of the world.There are now a half dozen expeditions in
the fields of Arctic research seeking by various
routes and methods to attain the unconquer-
able Pole, or, at least, to find "a path to
perpetuity of fame." Like the expedition under
the command of Captain Altmann, most of these
adventurers are trying their fortune in the
route lying between the coasts of Spitzbergen
and Nova Zembla. One expedition, under the
lead of M. Pavy, is the only representative of
those scientists who think the true approaches
to the Pole lie to the northward of Behring
Strait. This latter hypothesis was ably sus-
tained and would have been gallantly tested
by M. Gustave Lambert, the French savant,
but that his life was sacrificed to his country's
defence in the late Prussian war.It is a great pity that there was no interna-
tional concert in planning and despatching
the present expeditions, one of which ought,
by all means, to have been sent north of
Behring Strait, if for no other purpose, to
gather the harvest of magnetic, meteorological
and other scientific observations so much
needed by the whole civilized world. We are
not disposed to gauge the merit of any enter-
prise by its merely pecuniary returns; but the
interests of navigation alone require that
every ray of light that can be collected should
be brought to bear on the mysterious varia-
tions of the mariner's needle and the
general physical phenomena that mark
the high latitudes of the globe. The
excellent experience afforded and the tone of
hardy and skilful seamanship infused into a
navy by such daring exploits as those of Wilkes
and Ross, of Sir Edward Belcher and other
naval commanders of Arctic fleets, will amply
warrant the government in sending out, at no
distant day, an Arctic Surveying Expedition
into the waters as yet almost unfurrowed
lie beyond Behring Sea. The subject may well
engage the attention of our naval authorities.
There are doubtless great discoveries awaiting
the explorer of this unexplored region, in
which for the botanist, the naturalist and the
astronomer, there is so much to learn. The
navy, which engages in no such work in time
of prolonged peace, will soon canker and rot.
There are other achievements for our national
ships besides those of war; and, if the standard
of excellence is to be kept up, the gallant men
who man them, as some one has said, must
have something else to do than to pick oakum
or run over the masthead after topgallant
yards.

Monarchist and Harry Bassett.

The race at Jerome Park on Saturday last
between the two great Lexington colts for
the Maturity Stakes, was not merely a
surprise in its result, but, as a closely con-
tested race, has perhaps never been surpassed
in the interest it suddenly excited while the
running was in progress. Before the race the
betting on Harry Bassett was ten to one, with
few takers; and, even on the second mile,
though barely leading by a neck, the sporting
fraternity held their faith in his powers, only
to be mistaken. The event was hailed with
wonder, not unmingled with delight, that
something had beaten the favorite; for fame
on the turf is fickleness itself.It will, therefore, be of interest to all who
dote on the chestnut King of the Turf, albeit
dethroned, to learn that he will contest the
crown with Monarchist on Saturday next.
They are both declared positively as starters
in the four-mile race for the twelve hundred
dollar purse. As Bassett was declared some-
what out of condition on last Saturday every
effort is being made to bring him up to the
required form for the coming stretch. Mon-
archist, too, is receiving the close attention of
his trainers, and we may conclude that they
will meet in excellent condition on the day
after to-morrow. The prospect of this meet-
ing of the two great horses at Jerome Park is
exciting all who admire speed and beauty in
horseflesh, and as the money usually follows
varieties of opinion in such matters we are
sure that large sums will be changed there-
about. Given a fine day, with such a contest
on the cards, and the Fall Meeting of the
American Jockey Club will close in a brilliant
gathering beggarly the many fine displays
which have preceded it.

The Exodus from the British Islands.

The stream of emigration from the British
Isles continues to flow with undiminished
force. The official reports of the departures
from Liverpool during the last three months
amount to the enormous figure of fifty-four
thousand souls. When we remember that this
is only one of the ports of departure some
idea of the drain on the British population
may be formed. Ireland, which contributes
such a large quota to the emigrant list, is
only partially represented in these figures, as
nearly all the steamers from Liverpool call at Queens-
town, where they embark passengers for
America. Another important stream sets out
from Glasgow, and is fed at Londonderry in
the same way that the Liverpool lines are fed
in Cork. Taking the emigrants from these
sources and from London and Southampton
into consideration we would be justified in
setting down the emigration from the British
Isles at nearly four hundred thousand souls
yearly. This immense loss of labor power
will in the end seriously affect the industrial
supremacy of England, as labor must of nec-
essity become dear as it becomes scarce. For
the most part the emigrants turn their faces
toward the United States, and the increase of
our productive powers is in direct proportion
to the loss of England. In Europe all the ad-
vantages of life are centered in the wealthy
classes, and those who have to depend on
work must be content to labor on in hopeless
poverty. They see in America a new field,
where there is plenty of scope for the indus-
trious and intelligent, and those who can comeare rapidly making away from those "Happy
English Homes," which, so far as the poor
are concerned, exist only in the imagination of
patriotic poets. We are glad to see the growth
of this desire to better their state among the
industrious classes in Europe. Here they will
find ready welcome and homes and independ-
ence waiting for those who have the courage
and industry to labor.

Our State Tax.

Comptroller Hopkins has issued a circular
announcing that the Board of Equalization of
Taxes have fixed the sum to be raised by tax
in the State for 1872 at \$19,580,883 30, the
levy being at the very high rate of 9½ mills.
This rate is high beyond precedent in the his-
tory of the State of New York, the highest
ever known before being in 1870, when it
was computed at 7 1/4-156 mills. In 1871 it
was 5 7/8-120 mills. This heavy taxation for
1872 is made necessary by the deficiency of six
and a half million dollars, by which sum the
Legislature of 1870 and 1871 exceeded in appro-
priations and expenditures the amount of the
State's revenue for those years. To cover this
deficit calls for an addition of 3½ mills to
the levy for this year, which aside from that
would be 6½ mills, a fraction less than in 1871,
and 1½ mills less than in 1870. By an act of
last Winter's Legislature it was proposed to take
a vote of the people this Fall upon an amend-
ment to the constitution creating this six and a
half million deficiency in the budgets of 1870
and 1871 a bonded debt, payable in three instal-
ments at four, eight and twelve years. Careful
lawyers pronounced this proposition unconstitu-
tional, because our fundamental law pre-
scribes that only one proposition for an amend-
ment to the constitution shall be submitted to
the people at any one general election; and a
few days after the passage of this law relative to
the debt the Legislature enacted that at the
November election the vote shall be taken on
an amendment extending the term of the Com-
mission of Appeals. The latest act stands; so
the former must fall. For that reason our
taxes for this year are increased by about fifty
per cent.INDICTMENTS WERE FOUND by the Grand
Jury in Jersey City yesterday against Chief
of Police McWilliams and Detective Doyle for
complicity in the bank robbery in that city.
Four indictments were found against each
and Judge Bede increased the bail to twenty-
eight thousand dollars. Doyle was arrested
and he gave the required bail, but McWil-
liams slipped away from the Deputy Sheriff.
The developments in this trial, it is expected,
will be of a startling character.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Secretary Robeson is again at the Fifth Avenue
Hotel.
Ex-Governor P. O. Hebart, of Louisiana, is at the
Fifth Avenue Hotel.Dr. Ruschenberger, of the United States Navy, is
at the Albemarle Hotel.Very "Straight-Out"—The democratic and liberal
parties in Pennsylvania.Commander W. Reynolds, of the United States
Navy, is at the Gileay House.General Hoffman, of the United States Army, has
quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel.Count C. Von Titzner, of Saxony, is among the
recent arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel.General T. J. Cram, of the United States Army,
has arrived from Philadelphia at the Fifth Avenue
Hotel.Lieutenant Commander J. W. Miller, of the
United States Navy, is stopping at the Hoffman
House.The Hon. Russell Gurney, the British Claims Com-
missioner, will go to Boston to-day from the Bre-
voort House.